BUSINESS MOTICES.

CHILDREN'S PARIS HATS. - Just received and this day offered for examination and sale, an invoice of Children's Fancy Hats. Caise, and Ladies' Riding Hats, of Paris manufacture, equated by none ever before import-ed or offered for sale in this country. Lasay a Co., Hatters and leaders of lashion for Gents' Hats, Nos. 3. 4 and 5 Autor House, Broadway.

IF Hats of the best material and work-Till 18 of the open three welknownes abiash meeter Karrant & Lease. The saye for Winter s age ready, and is faulties in its appearance. Ever varie y of Case and Felt Hats Reference to Land.

Curver of Chatham and Poari sta.

Furs, Furs, Furs - Young's premium for store, No. 98 Rowery, and No. 12 John et near Broadway. He keeps an excel est assertment, has he goods in an afactured right, sells enear, and recommends acting but what is good. He get the premium at the late Far of the American institute for superior Furs and workmanship.

dl land W&S

LADIES' FURS.—A very choice selection of Ladies' Loudon made Furs, meanfactured expressly for us, and at low pures - Warnock's, Hatters, No. 315 treadway, Irving House.

13 Ladies who desire to been "the win To Ladies who desire to a consequence of our descentant at buy, he sheeting the reminence forms with for, will fine at Grans and Cuffs, from the ment of Victoriass. Mustis, Cares and Cuffs, from the Pransium Ermines and embies that from the Medal at the American Institute, to the cheaper but of elegant sats, or mosed of Marten, Mink and Chuache is. They are all of the new patterns popular in Paris, and tadies who are judges of Fors wall see at a glance that the associatent is a most comprehense one.

No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, as f'ar, Merino, Silk and Lamb's Wool Undershirts and Diametric Scarfs, Cravats, Poeket Hok's, Gleves, Hostery, &c., &c., and be found at Hitchcook & Lagabrathe's, No. 31, Broadway, comer Leanard at, and a' prices much below the ordinary rate at Gent'emen's Furnishing Stores.

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS .-HITCHOOK & LEADERALET, No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard et bare been recurring New Goods from America, among which are some beautifu bright colored plant Raw Silks, most desirable goods, which, with their other stack of Silks, Shawls, Clonas, Mericos, &c., &c., they are selling out cheep.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS -A large stock of esperior Woolen Shawls, good and warm, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, where also every other bine of Stawl, as Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, &c. may be obtained. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!-A good stock of

Parisian Clocks, and Opera Clocks, may be found at HITCHOOCK & LEADERATERS, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. RIBBONS! RIBBONS!-A splendid stock

of Ribboas, purchased at auction and selling at auction prices, less than half their real value, may be found throutones & Leadbratea's, No. 347 Broadway, corner Located et. FASHIONABLE MILLINERY .- Mrs. A. H

ARRIVANUE AHILINERY.—MIS. A. II.

MRCY, No. 210 Bowery, has distinguished herself with
the fashionside ladies of New York, by the superior taste
displayed in her Fall and Winter Hats. The most elegant
Hats sees upon heads of the most beautifully dressed
ladies in Broadway, are those from the store of Mrs. MARCY,
whose stock of fine Military Goods and Ladies Bomets
cannot be equaled by any other military in the city. New and Striking Improvements in

the Shirt-making art have been introduced by Grazin No.

1 Astor House, and he invites attention to the fact that by
the mathematical system of measurement adopted in his
establishment, a perfect fit is rendered absolutely certain
while great care is taken to render the garment graceful
and elegant in all its details. TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE ! - Wonderful

low prices for English imperial three-ply Carpeting, Oil-cloths, ingrain Carpets, Russ, Mara, Tables cavers, Win-dow Shades, &c., at Hiram Andricon's, No. 93 Bawery, The largest, handsomest, and cheapest ever exhibited, are now offered at two-thirds their value. SELLING OFF .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Breadway, corner of White-st, will sell the entire lot of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auction sales, at the following prices: Rich Brussels, is to los per yard; Extra Heavy 2 ply, 8s, per yard; Extra Heavy, super, os to 60 per yard; Good all cool, Is 6d to 4s, per yard; Oil Cloths, Extra heavy, 4s, per yard. And all other goods equally low.

Window Shades, Lace Cortains, Mustin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Satin De Laines, and all other Curtain materials for sale at reduced prices by KELTY & FERGUSOR, No. 239] Broadway; store extending through to No. 34 Rende st. d3 3t*

WHAT EVERY MAN WANTS TO KNOW .-WHAT EVERY MAN WANTS TO KNOW.—
We take it for granted that every Gentleman desires to know where he can fit hunself out from top to toe, with Overcoat, Cloak, Dress Coat, Frock, Paletot, Panis, Vest, Drawers, Utdetshrits, Hose, Cravats, Hat, Gloves, Key, of the best and most fashiounble description, at prices that would be considered very low in the wholesale trade. We also take it for granted that the proprietors of Country Clathing Establishments are always willing to buy better atticks that are usually soid as "Ready Made Chothing," at severel per cent, under the ordinary wholesale rates. Both can be accommodated and entrely satisfied by P. L. ROGERS, Utilon Hall, cor. Fulton and Nassau sts.

d3 24W&B*

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK .-MRS. EMMA CILLINGHAM DOSTWICK.—
We call the attention of our readers to the Sixth, and we regret to add, the Last Surce, of the above distinguished vocalist. We understune she will not sing again in this city for some time, as she has been solicited to visit several of the Eastern-cities, and it is probable she will nake an extended professional toor. These who have not yet heard our avect native singer should attend at Nihlo's Salom, on Themspor Evening next. Single Tekets, price 30 cents, can be procured at all the usual places. The programme of the Last Concert is the best of the whole series. We think that the success of these Concerts should induce Mrs. Bost with a toty a second series.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILD-NG LOTS AT AUCTION - Our readers will notice that ANTHONY J. BLEERER will sell at Auction This Day at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 60 desirable Harton builds: Lot Harism building lots mustly of 2d av, between 112th and 113th sts., and on 112th, 113th, 12th, and 12th sts., between 112th and 2d and 4th and 4th and 5th avs. Also, 3 beautiful lots of ground on 3th st., between Brondway and 3th av. The 2d-av. is opened and regurated, and all the above lots are fit for ammediate use, leadeding them very describle either for improvement or the investment of capital. Maps of the above can be had at the office of the auctioner, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.-Valuable Books.—The undersigned invite attention to their sale THIS EVENING, commencing at 6] o clock, of an exten-sive collection of Standard Muscellaneous Publications, embracing a great variety of new and popular works, and many old, acarce and choice books.

BANGS, BROTHER & Co., No. 12 Park-rew.

82 Nassau-sr.-Boot-makers' Union Asso-

TERRA COTTA .- Just opened, a large assortment of beautiful Terra Cotta Articles, silvered, col-ored, &c., comprising Vases. Inhatands, Match Boxes, Eigar Standa, Ornaments, &c. &c., for sale, at such prices as will put them within the reach of all, at TUTTLE's Em-portum of European Fance Goods, No. 313 Broadway, Also, a benutiful variety of Bohemina Glass, Alshuster and Porcelain Ware, Biscuit and Parian Marble Figures, &c.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s improved Bolian Plane-Fortes for many reasons seem to be better than any others. The tenes of the Piane and Edvian blend so finely, and they stand so well in tune, that they justify take precedence. A fine assortment at their Ware Rooms, No. 39 Broadway. Gould & Berry second hand Planes.

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES-At the ware tooms of T. Gilbert & Co. No. 33 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theater, and No. 40 Broadway, below
Grand-et., may be found a very large and extensive assortment of Panos, with and without the Eolian, for sale at
very low prices for cash or city acceptances. T. G. & Co.'s
Planos need no commendation. They speak for themselves.

AD 642

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!-Now is the time to buy one of the best Air-Tight Cooking Stoves ever offered to the public. Warranted to Bake, or the money returned. Also, on hand, and for sale, a general assertment of Parlor, Office and Stove Stoves, Furnaces, Ac. Stoves repaired, cleaned, and put up. Jobbing promptly attend to by WILLIAM SOUTHWELL, No. 118 Greenwich av., one door from the 5th av. n20 StWaSa

13" Now is the time to advertise in Newspapers of neighboring cities and towns for the trade of the country; and to those who desire to do so with dis-crumination and directors pection, a most convenient oppor-tunity is offered by V. B. Palmen's Advertising Agency. Tribuse Buildings.

FOR FROSTED FERT AND CHILBLAINS .-

Dr. Lattlefield's Shields and Plasters for Corns and Bunions are the best invention of the age; they remove the pressure and friction, and give instant reach and worm without the least indomesticate Colly 25 cents per box. For sais by Rushion & Co., and all the leading druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. Livilishtellow of the College of the

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.-Conaumption, the blight of our climate, can be prevented by wearing a lot of KNOX's magnificent Furs. Think of it, ladies, such a purchase is better than life insurance, and then they are so beautiful in appearance, so distingue, that few can resist the desire of becoming the possessor of a sat. Call at once at No. 128 Fulton-st., and make your selection.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WANTED-Oh! for "Vigilance Committee, In this hed bug-tormented city, Swern to destroy the insect brood And sternly render "blood for blood " Such a Committee let us form, And sternly reader "blood for blood "buck a Committee let us form. Bucke a and bugs to take by storm. And, friends, if such be your intent, Let's make E. Lvos President. Itis Powders the good work will do, Shall we elect him. What say you! pot for the sale of Lyon's Magnetic Powrettien of insects without poisoo, and of

The depot for the sale of Lyon's Magnetic Powders, for the destruction of insects without poison, and of Lyon's Magnetic Pills for killing vermin, is at No. 42t Broadway. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pablishers. Clinton Hall, No. 131 Rassan-st., New-York, and No. 162 Washington-st. Borton.

MOTHERS, Tay IT.—If you wish to find undering peen larly adapted to cure the Sauffler, where E. or East Colds in sour chaldren, which are so apt to ling on Chang, to Dr. Sauthin Liveragedt, Ter and includent in the and certain remedy for these dominate. It is also pleasant to the taste. Cenetalegue a safe and certain remedy for these dom-blinais. It is also pleasant to the taste. For safe by A. L. SCHVILL & CO., at the Dippit, No. 316 Brondows, and by all retail D. orgats. Price-Is large builles SI, or three buildes for SI 30.

Fr Dr. Banning's Patent Braces, and tover-failus Rupture Trusses. No. 16 Mercer-st. 415 tf.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1951.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa

sails from this port To-Day, at 12 o'clock. Topics of the Morning.

Kossuth had not arrived up to the time of our going to press.

We have news from Buenos Ayres up to the 14th of October. Nothing material has occurred since our last dates. The organs of Rosas and Oribe must have been pleniores Deo than the Pythoness of old; for in chronicling the withdrawal of his resignation by Rosa, they transcend the strains, we say nothing of the incoherency, in which she foreshadowed the great Roman dominion. Great events should always be recorded in adequate and corresponding language. If the converse of the rule be true, then are we to look for most mighty things, to accord with the " os magna locuturum" of the eulogist of the Argentine savior. And as for the anathema against the heretic Urquiza, it is absolutely divine.

But little business was done in Congress besides the reading of the President's Mes-

No doubt the people will be gratified by the generous vote of \$30 worth of newspaper information which each of the members of the House has voted to himself.

Among the proceedings of the Senate, as reported to us by the Telegraph, is the resolution of National welcome to the illustrious Magyar, as well as another resolution of which he gave notice on yesterday, namely-a resolution requesting the President to interfere in favor of the illustrious Irish Exiles in Van Dieman's Land, appealing to the magnanimity of the British Government and people, and offering these martyrs of liberty the hospitality of the Republic.

This is a step in the right direction, the only direction in fact in which any step can be taken with safety to the object of our common solicitude. We trust the resolution will be adopted with unanimity, and urged with prudence and becoming dignity. If so, we entertain no doubt of the success of interposition. But if otherwise, if any element of demagogueism be found animating or influencing this generous and noble movement, it will be met with refusal and ridicule.

We learn by telegraph from New-Orleans of the arrival there of the steamer Meteor, from Galveston, in 32 hours. , She brings intelligence that the Mexicans had mustered in Matamoros to the number of 2,000 men. Carvajal was at Camargo, with only 600 men, awaiting the arrival of Captain Ford, who had gone to Texas for re-enforcements.

An Englishman, named Bainbridge, almost miraculously escaped being carried over the Falls at Niagara on yesterday.

The prosecution have closed their case in the Treason trial at Philadelphia, and the defense has commenced.

The President's Message.

We here give a summary of the prominent points in this document.

-The President begins by congratulating the country upon peace abroad, and the subsiding of the slavery agitation, and general health and prosperity at home. Then he reviews the Cuba affair. Although those of the adventurers in that expedition who remain as prisoners in the hands of Spain have forfeited the protection of their country, the Government has spared no efforts, and will spare none, to procure their release. This expedition was the more criminal because its motive, in many individuals, was cupidity. It is for Congress to consider whether further legislation is required to enable the administration more efficiently to repress such undertakings in future.

Our policy of neutrality and non-intervention is not borrowed from Europe, but is original. But while it is our policy, we desire to see other nations observe it also. and we cannot be indifferent to the case where a foreign power comes in to stifle public sentiment, and repress freedom in any country.

The French and English fleets sent to protect Spanish authority in Cuba, were instructed to respect the flag of the United States. The mobbing of the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans the President regards with mortification and regret; he has directed inquiries respecting the pecuniary loss of the Consul, with a view to propose to Congress to indemnify him. Our laws are deflicient in providing for the protection or punishment of Consuls, and a reform thereof is suggested.

The subject of reciprocal trade with Britsh America, is noticed, without any decided expression as to the measure. It seems the British threaten to do something to us if we do not comply with their wishes.

The Convention to settle the Portuguese claim has been ratified, and the first installment under it paid; in the case of the Armstrong, pending with that government, the President of the French Republic has accepted the office of arbiter.

The Turkish Government has expressed its gratitude for the reception of Amin Bey in this country.

Governor Kossuth has expressed to the Department of State his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of the United States is behalf of himself and his associates. It is for Congress to consider in what manner these exiles, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

The existing policy of the Gevernment toward the Sandwich Islands will be continued; that policy is to preserve their independence and keep them from the control of any other great maratime State.

The disturbances in Mexico are regretted; the Administration has acted in that regard as the obligations of treaties and neighborhood require. The Government will exert itself to bring about arrangements for the completion of the Tehuantepec railroad.

Until the troubles in Nicaragua are settled nothing can be done toward settling the questions pending with that country. Peace has been concluded between the

contending parties in St. Domingo.

The office of Commissioner to China is no provisions for an outfit, and on that account it has been declined.

The funds available to the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1851, were \$58,-917,524 36, and the expenditures \$48,005,-578 68. The imports were \$215,725,995, including \$4,967,901 in specie. The exports were \$217,517,130, of which \$178,-546,555 were domestic products, \$9,738,695 foreign products, and \$29,231,880 specie. Since Dec. 1, 1851, 87,501,456 56 have been said on the public debt; that debt now amounts to \$62,560,395 26 exclusive of that issued for Texas. The available funds for the present year will be \$63,258,743 09, and the expenditures \$12,892,299 19; of this 89.549,101 11 will be on account of the new territories: and it is estimated that on June 30, 1853, there will be a balance of \$20,-366,143 90 to pay off the debt then due and for other purposes.

Our Domestic Exports have increased 13,646,322 over the previous year; this is due mainly to the high price of cotton duing the first half of the year. The value of our exports of breadstuffs has fallen from \$68,701.921, as it was in 1847 to \$21,948,-653; rice and tobacco have also fallen off \$1,156,751. The great production of gold in California is exciting a spirit of speculation, which, if not checked, will produce excessive importations of dry goods.

The Texas stock has not been issued, though ready; the creditors of the State have not filed the necessary releases for the five millions accruing to them; nor has the State authorized any agent to receive the five millions accruing to it.

The frauds under the ad valorem system of duties are anew called to the attention of

The sales of public lands have increased. Further legislation is necessary to extend our land system over California and Oregon.

It is recommended that the California mineral lands remain as now, a common field for industry and enterprise, rather than, by premature legislation, to fasten a had system on the country.

The difficulties in organizing New-Mexcommunications promised when information | champions of Slavery.

has been received. The formation of an Agricultural Bu-

reau is again recommended. A hundred thousand persons have availed themselves of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850.

The Mexican Boundary Commission is doing well: its numbers have been reduced, as it was too unwieldy.

The Census returns have all been received except from California; it is hoped an appropriation will at once be made for their publication.

River and Harbor improvement is snew earnestly recommended.

An increase of the Army is recommended, to keep in order the Indians on the Mexican frontier, in California and Oregon.

There is a deficiency in the army appropriations for last year. The Military Asylum is to be situated near Washington.

An extra allowance is recommended for the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition; so is the reorganization of the naval establishment and the provision of some punishment in place of the abolished cat: a Navy Yard is wanted at San Francisco. The estimated expenses of the Navy for the ensuing year are \$5,856,472

A summary of the state of the Post-Office Department is presented; a continuance of the present rates of letter postage advised; as is a modification of those for newspapers and other printed matter which will render them more equal.

A revision and codification of the laws of the United States is recommended. The appointment of a Commission to set-

tle private claims against the Government is anew advised.

Finally the President discusses the cases of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law and announces that he shall continue to enforce the same ; he argues that that law is Constitutionally binding, and that to assail it, is to assail the Constitution itself and to merace the existence of the federation ; the Compromise he again proclaims his adherence to, not as a measure free from human imperfections, but as the best possible preservative of the Union to be had under the circumstances.

P. T. Barnum will speak in favor of Temperance and the Maine Law, at Norwalk, Consections, this (Wednesday) evening, and at Greentein on Saturday cocarag avail.

Union-Saving in Congress-First Day's Debate in the House. Editoriel Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday Eve., Dec. 1, 1851. I have already transmitted by Telegraph the results of to day's labors in the House in the election of LINN Boyn of Kentucky as Speaker, JOHN W. FORNEY of Pennsylvania as Clerk, with the old Segeant at Arms and Postmaster, and the Caucus candidate for Clerk. The mahmery had been well oiled, and worked without a hitch on the very first trial. But before proceeding to ballot, there was a spicy debate on nion-saving in general, of which the true drift and purport could scarcely be transmitted by Telegraph, so I will endeavor to give a more deiberate and lucid account of it.

At the Opposition Caucus on Saturday eve ning, a Resolve approving the Compromise measures,' as a final settlement of the Slavery question, was submitted, and on motion of Mr. CART. TER of Ohio, faid on the table by a decided vote -nearly two to one. The reasons very fairly given for this course imported that ' the Compromises' had nothing to do with the election of officers of the House, and that this was not a proper occasion for passing judgment upon those Peace measures .' but a stronger reason, (unavowed,) for the course pursued was the general desire to soothe and conciliate those brethren who, especially from the South, had made so unfilled; the salary is but \$6,000, but with strong a fight against the Compromises' on the occasion of their enactment, and who still regard them with very moderate favor. There were also some stray brethren from the North to be won back to the common fold, and it was wise to treat their errors forbearingly.

However, the fact that such a vote had been given, on becoming noised abroad, created a gen. eral buzz, and a few Bigler Whigs fancied that it afforded them an opportunity for a masterstroke. So an anonymous call appeared in the Whig papers of to-day for a Whig Caucus in the Post-Office Committee room at nine this morning - at which hour many Members had not finished their breakfasts, and not a few were utterly ignorant of the call. Several who had seen it susected a cat in the meal and staid away. But hetween forty and fifty convened-forty-two is the highest number counted by any one whom I have consulted-and Mr. D. OCTLAW of N. C. was called to the Chair, with HENRY D. MOORE of Pa. as Secretary. A Resolve approving and sus. taining the Compromise measures in this totality, as a finality, was moved by Mr. S. G. HAVEN of our State, late law partner of Mr. Fillmore, now President. THADDEUS STEVENS of Pennsylvania opposed its adoption. Only Fowler of Massachusetts moved that it lie on the table. This was voted down; whereupon several Members took their hats; but over thirty of the eightyfive Whigs remained and adopted them. They nd not attempt to nominate candidates, but broke up after a sitting of thirty or forty minutes.

At 12 the House came to order, and poming tions for Speaker were demanded. Major Polis of Tenn. proposed and culogized Linn Boyd as a good Democrat and good Compromise man-Hereupon two or three Compromise Whigs, faucying they saw an opening, rushed in, my own especial Representative, Hon. James BROOKS, talking the loudest. He claimed that the Whig party, by the vote of thirty-odd in a private room. had placed itself on Compromise grounds, while the adverse host had rejected the Compromise and stood nowhere. He called on the latter host to come out, show their hands, let the Peaple know where they stood, &c. &c., and not sail under the equivocal flag of Chase and Preston King, blended with Gen. Bayly and Linn Boyd. He talked quite contemptuously of of the Free-Soil Whigs as a small faction which must now swallow the Fugitive Slave Law or be out of the Wing party.

RICHARD K. MEADE, of Va., answered very forcibly, showing that the Northern Democracy, if not wholly pro-Slavery, come far nearer being so than the Northern Whigs, and that if Slavery would not trust the former it had no reliable allies at all. He analyzed the vote in the Whig Caucus, and utterly exploded the idea of the ico and Utah are alluded to, and further | South turning to the Northern Whigs as the best

Col. RICHARDSON of Ill. followed on the same side, but paid his respects more especially to our Representative. He urged that the New-York Express had, not many years since, claimed Free Soil support for the Whigs as the true anti-Extension party, and that Mr. Brooks imself, only in the last Congress, dodged the vote on the final passage of the Fugitive Slave Law! That law was sustained on its passage by twenty-eight Northern Democrats and only three Northern Whigs, and but one of the three had Kund his way back to this Congress. Under such circumstances, he thought the South would let the gentleman from New-York ' tarry at Jericho' a while before accepting him as a leader and

councilor. BROOKS explained, after a fashion, but owned that he regarded his vote against the Fugitive Slave bill as the most unfortunate act of his life The House en oyed a broad grin at his expense and I do think, if he made anything beyond eight dollars to day, it was not in the House Nor do I think any Compromise Whis capita was made by the day's operations. Though CARREL of Florida, who split off from us last Congress, came so far back as to vote for A H. Stephens of Georgia-a man no longer elected as or allowing himself to be called a Whig. If any thing more was made, I should like to know where. That both Boyd and Forney gained votes y the discussion, was palpable.

Finally, uncle Josa Gippings rose to entreat the friends of the ' Peace measures,' irrespective of party, to desist from this untimely and excitng 'Slavery Agitation' He went in for such agitation in due time, and would take care that opportunity should not be wanting for defining ositions but let the House be first organized o as to go about the work in regular order Agreed, said all hands; and so they did. H. S.

Georgia .- As the "Union" men in the Legislature voted down the proposition to send Delegates to the Baltimore Opposition National Convention by a vote of 92 to 96, the minority called for a public meeting to consider over the matter. The meeting was accordingly held at Milledgeville, on the 25th ult. The report, pro pared by the committee, named at a previous meeting, was read by Judge H. V. Johnson. It recommends that a Convention be called at some early day, to appoint Delegates to meet in Na tional Convention at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. The meeting was addressed by Hon. H. A. Haralson and Hon. W. T. Colquitt. As in Mississippi and other Southern States

the indications are manifest that double Delegations will be sent to Baltimore from Georgia, the Union and State Rights papers advocating this course of policy should the South deem it advisable to be represented at all.

Louisiana - The Baton Rouge Democratic Advocate is for James Buchanan for President, and Gen. S. W. Downs for Vice President. THE SHIP CHALLENGE.

A Narrative of the Excitement at San Francisco-The Disabled Sailors, &c. We have gathered from a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the transactions at San Francisco, the following narrative of the excitement and the mob. At last advices, the excitement had subsided, and the consignees had commenced the discharge of the cargo. The mate, Mr. Douglass, was in the hands of the authorities, and had been promised a fair trial. We have stated that an attempt was made off Rio to take possession of the ship. It seems highly probable that there is much eraggeration in the stories adont, in regard to the conduct of the Captain. That there were some desperate men in the crew, is shown by the report that when a few days out from this port, an attempt was made to murder the Captain, mate and passengers. it must have required great courage to attempt to carry the Challenge past Rio to San Francisco, with a crew partially in revolt, headed by an officer. doing so, Capt. Waterman saved for the owners and underwriters a noble ship and a very valuable cargo.

Whatever the grievances may be, it is but just that the public should suspend its judgment until a thorough investigation shall establish the truth.

The story we have gathered is as follows The story we have gathered is as follows

The Challenge arrived about noon on Thorsday.

Mr — , in one boat, and Capt. — , in another, soon got on board, and found Capt. Waterman almost worn out, and his crew the most aniserable set of creatures over seen on board a ship or any where else. Mr. — , said, on seeing them so long in furling the sails, that he felt like dogging them himself. He (the captain) must have had a hard time with them indeed. A plan had been formed for taking the ship, by a party of the men in conjunction with the second mate, who had engaged to furnish material for so doing. The mate was stabled, and as they had hoped would not have been able to ery out—but he only received a flesh wound, and, as Waterman says, sung out "murder!" most manfully, so that he heard him, and with the strength of a tiger he flew to his rescue and dispersed the men, putting the ringleaders under confinement. As soon as ting the ringleaders under confinement. As soon as the sails were furled these men were put on board

about 4 P. M. Capt. Waterman and Mr. -

At about 4 P. M. Capt. Waterman and Mr.—handed, and were housed at and hissed all along the wharf. On Friday morning Capt. W. went on board with agang of men to bring the ship to the wharf, at which time it was found out from good authority that a secret committee of six had been formed for the purpose of tynching the captain, and if not to kill him, to leave him bately alive. They were also to lynch the mate.

About noon Mr.— sent Capt.— to get Capt. Waterman off the ship, which was lying bett a short distance from the wharf, there being at the time a strong party of desperadees on the lookout for him, knowing that he was on board. Capt.— went in a small boat with one man, and boarded the ship on the shore side, told Waterman what was wanted and them pulled the boat around to the oil-shore side, where he got in and they landed without much observation at a private wharf and got safely up to Alsop & Co's.

The men sent to bring the ship, to the, wharf, en

observation at a private whaif and got safely up to observation at a private whaif and got safely up to Alsop & Co's.

The men sent to bring the ship to the whaif entered her without molestation, most of the desperadoes being on the pier. Mr. — and Capt. — went down to see the Chailenge to the whaif, where they found a tremendous excitement. The mob had a fifteen fathom rope, with a hangman's knot at the end, for the mate. Capt. — left Mr. — and went on board the Leonore, got a boat and a good man, rowed to the Chailenge and got the mate into the boat. When the disappointed mob saw the mate go over the gangway, the noise and confusion became very great. Capt. — had no time to form a plan, and knew not what to do or where to go. He was afraid they would be overtaken by some of the boats (which the mob had manned) and destroyed at once but away they pulled, and but one boat kept near (which the mob had manned) and destroyed at once, but away they pulled, and but one boat kept near them. This was a Whitehall boatman, who had been promised a hundred dollars to track them. He kept up with and near them, but was afraid to make an attack. They passed through such a labrynth of vessels as to baffe all pursuit except by this Whitehall man. At last Capt. — landed the mate about two miles up the river, gave him his hat and what money he bad with him, and he (the mate) made off you the bushes.

money he had with him, and he (the mate) made off into the bushes.

Capt. — returned and went abourd the Challenge and assisted Mr. — and a Custom-flouse officer to lock up the property. He then went on board the Leonere, where he spent the night, fearing the con-

Sequences of the coming day.

On Friday morning he again went on board the Challenge and had some sick men taken to the Hospital. While doing this some of the mob recognized him, raised a hue and cry, took him by force and marched him on the wharf, where they held him in him, raised a hue and cry, took him by force and marched him on the wharf, where they field im in durance, as the protector of a murderer, and seemed to be meditating what they should do with him, whether to put the rope around his neck or drown him. They insisted that he knew where the mate was, and if he did not rell they would make him pay the penalty. Some tried to squeeze and stifle him, and then to press him into the dock. He tried to gain time, and pulled off his capt to reason with them and answer their questions. His gray head made some feeling in his favor, and his boy stuck close to him, and warded off the crowd by words and hands. After this ordeal, and seeing all who dared to interfere driven from his side, and having suffered every indiguity except serious violence, they promised that if he would show them where he told the mate to go, they would give him a little more room to breathe. They allowed him to walk up to california st., to Alsop & Co.'s, where we felt more free from personal danger and found more friends.

Here the mob entered the stere in great numbers, and searched it, but the Captain, who was there a short time before, had retired to a place of safety. The Potice and a portion of the Vigilance Committee coon assembled, and upon the Mayor's second warning, backed by the Committee, the mob disper-

warning borked by the Committee, the mob disper-sed. While searching the store and even the safe, they threatened the consigness with vengeance if they did not reveal the whereabouts of the Captain and mate, and swore that they would scuttle the ship. Efficient measures were taken to prevent

these threats form being put in execution.

Saturdey Morning —Threats had been made that
the consigness should not be allowed to discharge

the cargo, but a guard was procured from the cutter, and the work went on without difficulty.

Noon.—At this time it was reported that the mate was taken and was in jail in the care of the Marshal was taken and was in sail in the care of the Marshal — not in the hands of the mob—so that he was to have a chance to defend his own cause. Capt. W. sail he should not have been able to have brought the ship around with any other man. Capt. W. was still free, but it is difficult to know what course te pursue. The mate being taken, relieved the plethora of the mob but Capt. — did not dare to leave Alsop & Co.'suntil breakfast time for two days, and all about the house or connected with the ship had plenty of excitement. plenty of excitement.

Some of the ringleaders said that they supposed the mate would get his due from the law, but if they get him they would hang him—that they were deter-mined on. The mob consisted of the most desperate sailors and boatmen of all nations, and not of the community. Capt W and others were of opinion that it would not be pessible to obtain at San Fran-cisco a crew for the ship if he (Capt. W.) commanded her, hence it would probably be necessary to give the command to some other person.

A private letter has been handed to us, from which we learn the names of some of the sailors in the Ma rice Hosbital at San Francisco. They are: John Brown, Michael Gallogher, J. Smith, James McCartney. William Mellon, R. Blenkinsop, Daniel Foger. ty, all of whom are suffering under the effect of bruises. The writer states that the excitement egainst Capt. Waterman was tremendous, and the wildest stories seem to have been affoat. The writer bloself shared in the general feeling.

The Challenge Case. A letter has been received in town from

Capt. Waterman, of the clipper Challenge, in which he states (thereby confirming what we have already derived from other sources) that when off Rio, while engaged in making observations on the poop he saw the mate knocked down in the galley and surrounded by about fifty of the crew. He says he then jumped down and roshed to his assistance. The only weapon he could get was a belaying pin, which he conceived himself justified in using in such an emergency By desperate efforts and such assistance as he was able to obtain, he succeeded in rescuing the mate and quelling the mutiny. It was when rounding the Horn, long afterward, the three men came by their death-two fell on deck and were killed, the third overboard and was drowned As further confirmation of the truth of the

Captain's story, we hear that he said a gentleman who was speaking to him previous to start. ing, on the subject of his crew, which he represented to be of a dangerous character, he would, il possible, manage to avoid all difficulty with them, and it is still further reported that one of the crew was heard to boast that they would settle for Bob Waterman" this time.

Since the above was in type we received the fellowing extract from a letter of one of the

AT SEA, Sunday, Oct. 12, 1851. As we are drawing somewhat near to the end of our passage, I thought I might begin to write. We left said; Blok on Saturday afternoon, July 12, the

weather was very fine and light winds. We were 26 days getting to the Equator. Nothing of any manicol transpired until we were in the latitude of Ris Janeiro. On Sunday there was a matiny on board the male was knocked down and stabled in one of two places. The Captain was aft taking the san but on hearing the noise ran forward. The ring leader saw that there was no one that would follow on: he started and ran forward, and no one knew where he went. The ship was searched all over, but they could not find him. Off the Cape we took a slow squal; it lasted two days, and during the time we did not gain a mile on our passage. During the gale we lost three men. It was on a cold monning, we were receing the mizzen topsail; myself and ld others were on the yard. I was way on the ead of the life yard-arm, the sail was fraping very hard, the sail or by the side of me was thrown overboard by the sail and drowned, about fire minutes after that two more went, one struck on deck and was spilled, the other went overboard and was drowned. Oh' such cold weather I never saw in my life. The ship was redling her sail under both andes, the searon mountains high, she shipped a great deal of water, the star would come over her fore and at. We have had the worst passage that we could have It has either been no wind at all or else a gale of wind, one or the other, all the while. The Captain says we shall be about 110 days. He says that if we had had any kind of luck at all we should not have been over 80 days. Such a set of sallors there never was before in any other stop in this wide world. Out of 56 men, only ten Americans. There are 12 Englishmen, 20 It shron, 5 Dutchmen, 4 Frenchmen, 3 Italians, I So days. Such a set of sallors there never was before in any other shap in this wide world. Out of 56 men, only ten Americans. There are 12 Englishmen, 20 Irishnon, 5 Dutchmen, 4 Frenchmen, 3 Italian, 1 Since e. I Russian. Now maybe you won't behere it, but 1 tell you it is the honest firth, out of the 12 Americans, seven of them are hops.

To day is Sunday, the 16th October. I hope one week from this time we shall be there. We have less Sinch. 3 of them fell overboard, and 5 have died since, there were seventees sick at our time. When we get to San Francisco I expect that

all of our crew will leave and run away. I shak stop by the ship tall she gets back to New-York, if I live. I get along very well with Captain and mate.

J. W. is sick, he has his fits very often, has hid
eight within the last 24 hours, poor fellow | feel
serry for him, he says that he shall not get say,
further than San Francisco. To-day is Sunday—196
days out and not there yet, have been becalined
here shown 5 days, here, well as the same of the same further than San Francisco. To-day is Sunday—196 days out and not there yet, have been becalmed here about 5 days, have not gone 20 miles during the time. Yesterday we got a fair wind and a mee breeze, we shall get in about Tuesday noon. It does not make any difference to me if I don't get there in a month. I am just as well contented here to live on selt pork and hind bread as I am'at home. I never felt so well in my life as I do now—hearty was book. Wednesday around well a great acardy. to her on sen personne nata orten as I amar house. I never felt so well in my life as I do now -hearty as a buck. Wednesday evening, -We are at anchor in the harber of San Francisco: we got in about B in the harder of San Francisco, we got in about it o'clock this noon, we are coing to haul into the dock at daylight in the morning. J. W. died yesterday morning in a st. I was the one that found him so first: the carpenter made a coffin for him, and we are geing to bury him to morrow—rather hard news for his parents to hear. The Captain gave me the key of his cheef and told me to take care of it till we get home. As the mails go to morrow I must bring my letter to a close, &c. E. A. W.

KOSSUTH.

His Expected Arrival and Reception on Staten Island-Preparations and Addresses.

The present moment is one of intense excitement, arising from the hourly anticipated arrival of Louis Kossurn, the late Governor of Hungary, and everything concerning his movements, or the arrangements made for his reception, posesses an unusual degree of interest.

Most of our readers know that it has been decided to land the illustrious Magy of at the Quarantine, on Staten Island, there to await the deputation which will meet him and tender to him the first welcome to America, as well as the honors of a public entry into the City. Extensive arrangements for his comfort and convenience are being made, and Dr. A. Sidney Duane has been supplied with a letter from the May or to Kossuth, informing him of the arrangement, ard inviting him to partake of the hospitality he will find on Staten Island, at the Doctor'e house.

In consequence of this decision by the Mayor and Committee of the Council, preparations are being made on an extensive scale, and when the Humboldt is telegraphed, she will be boarded by a boat which has been provided by Dr. Donne for the purpose, and before rounding the point at the Narrows, the illustrious chief will be greeted by an American sa-

The boat will be decorated at the stern, and upon a staff erected purposely will be displayed the Hungarian flag and the American standard, upon which will be inscribed in large and commanding characters, "Welcome Kossuth to the Land of Freedom."

will be inscribed in large and comments there, "Welcome Kossuth to the Land of Freedom."

I pen the forward part of the boat, and over the bows a Hungarian pennant will be streaming, and thus equipped, she will leave the Quarantine landing, to convey Dr. Doane to the steamer.

On reaching the Humboldt, he will salute Kossuth, deliver the letter of the Mayor, and give him a hearty welcome to his house, where he will be provided for, and accommodated with a suite of rooms, which will be found described below.

The invitation received, and the letter of the Mayor delivered. Dr. Doane will present an address to Kossuth, before he leaves the steamer for his mansion, and congratulate him on his safe passage and deliverance from bondage, as well as upon his arrival in the land of freedom. This being finished, the boat will be prepared to receive him, and as he caves the versel, a salute will be fired, and thirtyche guns will thunder across the bay, proclaiming che guns will thunder across the bay, proclaiming that thirty-one States are ready to do honor to the man to whom hor or is due, and to give him an earn-est of the welcome which the inhabitants of Ameri-ca are glad to have an opportunity to extend to

At the moment the first gun is fired, it will serve as a signal for the hoisting of the many flags which are intended to stream from the poles erected in dif-ferent parts of the Quarantine ground, and which are intended to stream from one porcead, and which ferent parts of the Quarantine ground, and which will consist of the colors of the Hungarian, French, Baselutionists, while the Ame-German, and Italian Revolutionists, while the American stars and stripes will be raised in the center above them all.

From the Quarantine boat house on the south will

From the Quarantine boat house on the south will wave the flag of the French Revolution, composed of perpendicular bars, bine, white, and red, while from the north will be unfolded the green, white, and red, of the Italian Republic. From the top of this building, and in the center, will be seen the German Republican flag, with its horizontal bars of black, red, and gold.

From the Quarantine flag-staff, immediately behind the boat-house, the American standard will be seen, overtopping the flags of the three revolutionary countries, and looking down upon them, and inviting them to exert themselves to rise to the standard of freedom and independence, that she might acknowledge them as being on her own level, free, and undetered among the nations of the earth.

From the Revenue office the usual flag of the De-

ard unfettered among the nations of the earth.

From the Revenue office the usual flag of the Department and the flag of the U. S. will be seen, and from all the outposts of the Quarantine grounds, and from all the outposts of the Quarantine grounds, similar manifestations will be displayed.

Is the centre of the grounds, and near the house of Dr. Doane, the Hungarian stendard will be beisted upon a large and very high flag-staff, and the flag will display in horizontal bars the red, white and green, which are the colors of the Hungarian nation, while near it will be shown the U. S. flag, as an emblem of sympathy and interest.

During the time that the illustrious Exile is crossing in the boat from the Humboldt to the shore, the quarantine ground, and by this time he will have arrived at the private landing place of Dr. Doane, at which place he will disembark, and place his foot for the first time upon the soil of America.

At this spot the Doctor's carriage and four horses will be in waiting to convey Kossuth to his rest-dence, and it will proceed through the carraige way of the Quarantine ground to the front part of the mansion, where the Hungarians will be received by the family of the Doctor, and at once introduced to his suite of rooms.

is suite of rooms.

On his arrival at the residence he will be waited on by Major Hagadorn, and his military steff, among whom is Dr. Brueninghausen, who served under Generals Bern and Dembinski, and had been captured by the Russians at the siege of Warsaw is the Najoleonic war. This military corps will offer their services to Kossuth as a Guard of Honor during his stay on Staten Island, and if they are accepted, will commence duty at once.

cepted, will commence duty at once.

The suite of rooms which are set apart for the Magyar Chief are on the second floor of the Doctor's house, which is situated upon an emisence, over-looking the expansive Bay of New York. They open them a believe for which was become for which house, which is situated upon an emisence, overlooking the expansive Bay of New York. They opes
upon a balcony from which may be seen one of the
most exiensive views in the country. On the right,
the line of vision reaches far out over the waters of
the Atlantic, and vessels can be seen approaching
the port for a distance of twenty miles. Then York
Tompkins stretches forth its protecting arms, as the
eve approaches tee Narrows: and the circular Fort,
creeted in the last war, is also seen in the distance.
Above and along the shore are seen the elegant mansions of several New-York merchants, some of which
are those of Messra. Aspinwall, Cameron, Whitmore,
Town send, White, and others, and around them are
beautiful forests in all their matural elegance. Thes
rites the Seaman's Retreat, and here 3,006 superastuated Sailors are regularly fed and clothed and taken care of by the chircus of the State of New
York. Then comes the Quarantine Ground, with
its capacious buildings and ornamental features,
all altractive to the eye of the stranger.

On the left from the balcony of Kossuth's rooms is
seen Robbins's Reef light houre, Bergea Point, Jercy City, Hoboken, and the waters of the North
River, as far as the Palisades.

In the front, and forming the main view, are the
broad waves of the Bay, and in the distance is Long
Island, studded with trees and its fields and divisions
of land, making it appear like a garden. In the ditance and near the entrance to the Bay rise the thick
walls and towers of Fert Hamilton, and also the foctifications of Fort La Fayette, while along the Louleiland shore and down to the very edge of the waleiland shore and down to the very edge of the waleiland shore and down to the very edge of the waleiland shore and down to the very edge of the waleiland shore and down to the very edge of the wa-

Island shore and down to the very edge of the wa-ters are seen the houses and pleasure grounds of re-tents and wealthy content, who have retreated from